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BA MAW STRESSES SPIRIT WILL DECIDE WAR'S FINAL ISSUE

Burmese Leader Speaks at Grand Rally Held at Hibiya Public Hall

In the final issue, the War of Greater East Asia will depend upon the strength of the spirit behind the struggle—not by planes and tanks but by the spirit of the "Kamikaze" Special Attack Corps, declared Prime Minister Dr. Ba Maw of Burma at the grand rally held at the Hibiya Public Hall at 1:30 p.m. Saturday under the joint auspices of the Asia Development Headquarters and the Japan Manhood Corps of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and assisted by the Burma Society.

The meeting opened with the observance of the national group rites. Following the opening ceremonies, General Iwane Matsui, President of the Asia Development Headquarters, spoke on behalf of the sponsors of the rally.

Then Dr. Ba Maw delivered his fiery address in English, which was translated into Japanese by Professor Takizo Matsumoto of Meiji University.

Words of appreciation and thanks were next expressed by Lieutenant-General Rippei Ogisu, Vice-Head of the Manhood Corps.

The meeting was brought to a close with rousing cheers for the longevity of His Majesty the Emperor and for the Burmese nation, led respectively by Rikuro Takagi, Head of the Central Region of the Asia Development Headquarters, and Marquis Saburo Inoue, President of the Burma Society.

Prime Minister Ba Maw left the Greater East Asia Guest Hall at 9 a.m. Saturday and arriving at the Meiji Shrine 20 minutes later worshipped at the Shrine. Then he proceeded to the Yasukuni Shrine and worshipped there at 9:50 a.m.

Returning to the [illegible] Hall, Prime Minister again departed from his quarters at 1:15 p.m. to take part in the grand rally at the Hibiya Public Hall at 1:30 p.m.

BYRNES HITS LAG IN OUTPUT

Reveals Production of Heavy Bombers Is Behind Schedule

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 17.—President Roosevelt sent his nomination of James Byrnes for the post of director of War Mobilization and Reconversion to the Senate for confirmation on Wednesday, according to a Washington report.

Byrnes spoke in an official campaign against the public's lack of war consciousness. He described the failure to meet some munition production goals resulting from the mistaken belief on the part of some people that the war is about over. He said that 200,000 able-bodied men could break the bottleneck. If it is broken, the mobilization chief said, he would not hesitate to take drastic action which would include immediate suspension of authorization to manufacture civilian goods.

Byrnes revealed that the items lagging behind schedule include heavy bombers, heavy artillery, heavy ammunition, heavy trucks and tires, assault transports and cargo ships. Byrnes' warning to the American people came through the release of a letter written to five Government agencies. They the War Production Board, Army, Navy, War Manpower Commission and the Maritime Commission.

KUNG FETES ROOSEVELT

Chungking Finance Head Congratulates President on Reelection

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 17.—Dr. H. H. Kung, Chungking Finance Minister, yesterday called on President Roosevelt at the White House to congratulate the President on his reelection, according to a Washington dispatch.

Asked about prospects of a meeting between Chiang Kai-shek and Roosevelt, Kung stated that they will meet when the time comes and when necessary but that he did not know where or when.

Kung told reporters that he thought the biggest contribution the United States could make to speed up the defeat of Japan would be to send more supplies to Chungking. Asked how the United States could supply Chungking, Kung replied, "How do you supply Russia and Britain?"

Makes Stirring Address

Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma is caught by the Nippon Times cameraman in the midst of his brilliant and inspiring speech delivered at the Hibiya Public Hall on Saturday.

MEETING WITH STALIN, CHURCHILL UNDECIDED

Roosevelt Says Exact Time And Place Is Unknown; Eager to See Leaders

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 17.—President Roosevelt at his press conference today said that no progress has been made in setting the exact time and place for a meeting with the British Prime Minister and the Soviet Premier, according to a Washington report.

Roosevelt stated that he thought it was important that the three United Nations' leaders come together again at the earliest convenient moment for he emphasized that "we want to see each other as soon as we can."

The press conference was delayed for over an hour as Roosevelt conferred with his naval and military aides on the American offensives in Europe and in the Philippines.

Two Leaders Said Invited

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 17.—Belief that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill have been invited to Moscow, along with President General Charles de Gaulle of France for a conference was expressed today in Paris diplomatic circles. The invitation to De Gaulle from Premier Josef Stalin was announced yesterday in Paris.

Previously President Roosevelt had said he hoped for an early meeting with Churchill and Premier Stalin.

It was believed possible that Chiang Kai-shek may also have been invited to a conference in Moscow to attempt to straighten out the relations between the Chungking regime and the big three nations of the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union, according to an observation reported from Paris.

F.D.R. to Visit De Gaulle

Domei

LISBON, November 16.—President Franklin Roosevelt will accept the invitation of President General Charles de Gaulle of France to visit Paris, according to a radio broadcast from New York. In view of the fact that the journey probably will coincide with the planned conference between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin, the date of the President's trip was not announced.

Wheeler Succeeds Stilwell

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 17.—Lieutenant-General Raymond A. Wheeler has been designated to succeed General Joseph W. Stilwell, former Commander of the U.S. Army in Chungking, India and Burma, as Deputy Commander of the Anti-Axis Southeast Asia Command and will continue as its principal administrative officer under Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southeast Asia, it was announced today, according to a Kandy, Ceylon dispatch. Wheeler commanded the the American army of supply in Burma and India during the construction of the Ledo Road.

AIMS OF FOREIGN POLICY OF KREMLIN DISCLOSED

Cooperation, Non-Intervention Stressed by Soviet Embassy In Washington

Domei

LISBON, November 17.—Colonel A. Galin writing in the current issue of the information bulletin of the Soviet Embassy in Washington said that the six cardinal principles of the Kremlin's foreign policy point toward postwar cooperation [illegible] political system" and "non-intervention in internal affairs of other states," according to a Washington dispatch.

Colonel Galin also stated: "All the world knows that the Soviet Union has no territorial designs, that it is pursuing one solitary aim, and that is to drive the invader from its land and to create conditions in Europe which will make hankerers after the property of others think twice before venturing to attack peaceful nations and to establish their piratical orders."

The author listed the following as the fundamental principles of the Soviet foreign policy:

(1) Peaceful relations with all states irrespective of their political systems.

(2) Economic and political cooperation with all states on the basis of the sovereign equality and independence of the contracting parties.

(3) Alliance with any state for the purpose of defense against aggression.

(4) Categorical renunciation of imperialist expansion at the cost of other nations.

(5) Non-intervention in the internal affairs of other states.

(6) Strengthening of the coalition of freedom-loving nations in the fight against Fascist aggressors.

Colonel Galin added, "The Moscow and Teheran conferences gave expression to the far-reaching tendency toward cooperation among the great Powers in the furtherance of their common fight against Germany in the east, west and south. The laying down of the principles for an internal security organization and the agreements on a number of economic problems are proof of the military and political alliance among the Soviet Union, United States and Great Britain built upon the strong foundation of the joint and common fight against a common enemy."

Leese Given New Command

Domei

LISBON, November 17.—The official title of General Sir Oliver Leese will henceforth be Commander of the Allied Land Forces in Southeast Asia, abbreviated to ALFSEA, comprises the British 11th Army group and the U.S. forces in the India-Burma theater of war. Before the split of the American China-Burma-India war theater, the U.S. forces in this area came under the supreme commander but not under the 11th Army group. It is said that the Chungking troops operating in this area will be under General Leese acting as the supreme commander.

ENEMY ON WEST FRONT BEGINS GENERAL DRIVE

U.S. Armies Spearheading 1,500,000 Troops in Offensive All Along 300-Mile Front

Domei

LISBON, November 17.—All press services reported last from supreme headquarters in Paris that the anti-Axis have launched a general offensive all along the Western Front with the American 1st and 9th armies spearheading 1,500,000 troops.

The veteran American 1st army and the long-hidden 9th army joined four other armies in attacks along the 300-mile front against Germany and its approaches from Holland southward to the Alps, frontline dispatches said.

The newly moved-up 9th army drove into Germany along a nine-mile arc north of Aachen, and Eschweiler, ten miles northeast of Aachen and after bitter fighting is reported to have reached Eupen, five miles northeast of Aachen, Immendorf, Beggendorf, Floverich and Setterich. The right wing is said to have advanced to within two miles of Deuren.

Autumn Offensive Opens

Domei

BERLIN, November 17.—The late anti-Axis autumn offensive opened up in full force on the entire Western Front yesterday as the American 9th army opened up a major offensive between the British 2nd army and American 1st army sectors on the 20 kilometer front between Geilenkirchen and the Huertgen forest in the third battle for Aachen after remarkably strong bombing attacks by over 600 bombers.

Continuous German counterthrusts supported by heavy artillery fire broke up the first breakthrough attempts in the forefields of the main fighting line. Only east of Geilenkirchen and near Stolberg, the Americans were able to penetrate into German positions. Within few hours of the new offensive [illegible] violent barrage which was opened up.

North of Aachen, bitter fighting is still in progress while south of the stronghold the offensive has not yet developed in full force.

As expressed by the German military spokesman today, with the new offensive started by the American 9th army in the Aachen area, all the Anglo-American armies stationed on the western front are now participating in the big march intended for the north German plains. Initial successes of the attackers, however, are still very slight while losses have been heavy.

Thus, to the north in Dutch territory, the British 2nd army troops are still continuing their major offensive, in the Metz area the American 1st army is staging its last attacks on the fortress area and between the two raging sectors, the 9th American army has started another offensive in the Aachen area.

Moreover, in the extreme northern end of the front, a major attack is expected by Dempsey's army in the Nijmegen area where attacks have been made against the German bridgehead there for the past three days.

Meanwhile, the big battle for Metz continued with strong enemy attacks which, however, scored no essential success. On the outskirts of Metz, German resistance stiffened on the north, west and south. Enemy pressure continued unabated in strength north of Dieuze and north of Morchingen but again massed American tank formations were prevented from breaking through to the Saar.

To the south between the Rhine-Marne Canal and the central Vosges, the left wing of the American 7th army made some headway, but were barred from crossing the 1914 frontier of Germany. In the southern part of the Belfort gap, De Gaullist formations crossed the Doubs toward the north and are now engaged in violent fighting on both sides of the river with German troops which are retaliating with strong counter-attacks.

German Pathologist Dies

Domei

LISBON, November 17.—Dr. Ludwig B. Goldhorn, German pathologist, who pioneered in X-ray diagnosis and advanced microscopic detection of disease organisms died of heart ailment yesterday at Redding, Connecticut, according to a New York dispatch. Goldhorn also developed a new dye 40 years ago which rendered the internal structure of malarial parasites more clear and visible under the microscope and the technique is still used.

STRATEGIC ISHAN'S LOSS ADMITTED BY CHUNGKING

Japanese Air Units Heavily Blast Enemy Troops Fleeing Toward North

Domei

LISBON, November 18.—The Chungking Military Headquarters in its official announcement yesterday admitted that Ishan, 80 kilometers west of Liuchow, had fallen into the hands of the Japanese Forces, according to a Chungking dispatch.

Fleeing Enemy Blasted

By J. TSUTSUMI

Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, November 17.—Japanese Wild Eagles, which took part in the battle of capturing the Hunan-Kwangsi Railway area, are continuing their activities in the battle of tracking down the enemy now going on in the northern mountainous zone of Kwangsi Province. Early yesterday morning, crack units of Japanese dive-bombers attacked and dealt severe blows to the fleeing enemy on the Hunan-Kweichow Railway. The same day, the Japanese dive-bombers, in defiance of inclement weather, flew out to seek the enemy, and upon finding some 15 trains, fully laden with enemy soldiers and war materials, fleeing westward over the Hunan-Kweichow Railway from Ishan, 80 kilometers northwest of Liuchow, repeatedly scored sure hits and blew up five of them, each consisting of about 15 cars. The Japanese pilots clearly witnessed thousands of enemy troops as well as war materials being blown up to pieces. All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

Paihsientsun Occupied

By G. NAKAMURA and S. UEDA

Of the Military Press Corps

CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, November 18.—In hot pursuit of Chungking remnants, who fled toward the southwest, crack Units of the Japanese Forces in South China occupied Paihsientsun, an important [illegible] west of Liuchow, on the night of November 13.

Japanese Units which advanced to a point between Laiping and Chienkiang in pursuit of Chungking remnants, furiously repulsed the enemy 156th Division in defiance of the American air force. After a devastating engagement which lasted for two days, the Japanese crossed the Wu River on November 11, and continued their northward advance from the vicinity of Minankan, 20 kilometers west of Laiping. Further pushing forward, the Japanese captured Paihsientsun on the night of November 13. The enemy remnants operating in the vicinity of the occupied stronghold, were annihilated.

Other Units which penetrated into Chienkiang continued their northward advance and cut off the enemy retreat while further tightening the encirclement ring.

Wuchow Raiders Smashed

By J. TSUTSUMI

Of the Military Press Corps

CONTINENTAL BASE, November 18.—Four enemy planes, P-51's, appeared over the neighborhood of Wuchow shortly after 2 p.m. on November 16.

A Japanese Fighter Unit at once met the raiding planes, and shot down one of them and damaged two others.

All the Japanese planes returned safely to their base.

LEIGH-MALLORY MISSING

British Head of S.E. Asia Air Force Fails to Reach Destination

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 17.—The British Air Ministry announced tonight that Marshal Sir Trafford Leigh-Mallory, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Air Force in Southeast Asia, and Lady Mallory have been missing since November 14 while on his way to assume his new post in Asia, according to a London dispatch.

An air correspondent said that the plane carrying Leigh-Mallory was traveling on a standard route in the Mediterranean area and said that an escort plane was with them for a certain distance and receiving a message of thanks from Sir Trafford the plane went back.

Leigh-Mallory as Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Expeditionary Air Force was responsible for launching the unprecedented air offensive which paved the way for the landings in Normandy and subsequent landings on the Western Front.

Marukawa Fighter Unit Is Cited For Blasting 3 Enemy Warships

Action Took Place Off Car Nicobar; Citations Also Issued and Promotions Given to 3 Army Fliers For Ramming Actions in Same Battle

The issuance of a citation by the Commander of the Japanese Army Air Forces in the Malai area to the Marukawa Fighter Plane Unit which sank one enemy aircraft-carrier and one destroyer, and damaged one battleship besides shooting down over 10 planes in an attack against an enemy task force off Car Nicobar on October 19, and another by the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Southern Area to Lieutenant Nobuhiro Abe, Sergeant-Major Kazuo Terazawa and Sergeant Norimasa Nakayama, who sank one enemy regular aircraft carrier, one destroyer and set ablaze one battleship by ramming actions in the battle, was brought to the August knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, it was announced by the War Ministry on Saturday.

In another communique issued by the War Ministry the same day, Lieutenant Abe was specially promoted by two grades to the rank of a major, Sergeant-Major Terazawa to the rank of a sub-lieutenant, and Sergeant Nakayama to the rank of a special sergeant-major.

The communique follows:

"The following promotions have been made:

"Lieutenant Nobuhiro Abe promoted to the rank of a major.

"Sergeant-Major Kazuo Terazawa promoted to the rank of a Sub-Lieutenant.

"Sergeant Norimasa Nakayama promoted to the rank of a special sergeant-major."

In recognition of their services, various grades of the Martial Order of the Golden Kite and of the Rising Sun have specially been posthumously conferred upon Major Abe, Sub-Lieutenant Terazawa and [illegible] Major Abe [illegible] awarded the [illegible] Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Fifth Class Order of the Rising Sun, Sub-Lieutenant Terazawa received the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun, and Special Sergeant-Major Nakayama was awarded the Fourth Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Sixth Class Order of the Rising Sun.

In connection with the issuance of the two citations, the War Ministry made the following announcement:

"To the Marukawa Fighter Unit that sank one enemy aircraft carrier and one destroyer, and damaged one battleship besides shooting down more than 10 planes on October 19, 1944, when the enemy task force came attacking near Car Nicobar Island, thereby repulsing that task force, and to Lieutenant Nobuhiro Abe, Sergeant-Major Kazuo Terazawa and Sergeant Norimasa Nakayama who, in the same battle, launched ramming actions with their fighter planes and sank and damaged one enemy regular aircraft carrier and other enemy warships, citations had previously been granted by the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Southern Area and by the Commander of the Japanese Army Air Forces in the Malai area, respectively. This fact has been brought to the August knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

CITATION

To the Marukawa Fighter Plane Unit:

"The above, on being ordered to attack an enemy task force which appeared in the waters off Car Nicobar Island on October 19, 1944, advanced to the skies over the said island under the command of its Commander, Captain Koichi Marukawa. On detecting four groups of enemy warships cruising in the waters 20 kilometers southwest of the island as well as about 20 enemy escort planes in three formations, the same Unit promptly carried out an attack in disregard of its numerical inferiority, and shot down more than 10 enemy aircraft in embittered air duels which lasted well over 30 minutes.

"Moreover, the formation under the command of Lieutenant Nobuhiro Abe, carried out persistent, daring attacks repeatedly amid fierce enemy anti-aircraft gunfire and then carried out heroic ramming actions, sinking an enemy aircraft carrier and a cruiser as well as inflicting damage on a battleship.

"The Unit, rallying around the Unit Commander and bound by iron unity, fought bravely with a sense of supreme loyalty and with mounting fighting spirit, thereby demonstrating the glory of the Japanese Air Force.

"By its gallant action, the said Unit, at this juncture of all-nation decisive battle, has firmly convinced our Air Force in the ability of sinking a warship with a plane. Outstanding indeed are its achievements.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

October 22, 1944

Commander of the Army
Air Units in the
Malai Area."

CITATION

To Lieutenant Nobuhiro Abe,
Sergeant-Major Kazuo Terazawa
and
Sergeant Norimasa Nakayama:

"The above, on being ordered to attack an enemy task force which invaded the Nicobar Islands waters on October 19, 1944, rushed to the air over the enemy fleet in defiance of fierce resistance put up by enemy fighter planes and after carrying out repeated attacks against warships, successively effected daring ramming actions following the formation leader, Lieutenant Abe. Thus, they inflicted losses including the instantaneous sinking of an enemy aircraft carrier, the sinking of a cruiser and causing a big fire to break out on a battleship, thus repulsing the rest of the enemy task force.

"The three were courageous enough to go into action with fighter planes alone and achieved the foregoing war results by daring acts of self-abnegation. This was solely due to the strong sense of responsibility of the formation leader, Lieutenant Abe, as well as of Sergeant-Major Terazawa and Sergeant Nakayama and to their fiery fighting spirit. So heroic were their actions [illegible] ments that these heroes are worthy of being set up as a personification of martial spirit and as shining models of the Imperial Armed Forces.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued and made known to the entire Army.

October 27, 1944

Hisaichi Terauchi
Commander-in-Chief of the
Army Forces in the
Southern Regions."

ATTACKS ON U.S. PLANNED

Robot Bomb Raids From Reich U-Boats May Be Attempted

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 17.—Germany may attempt robot bomb raids on the United States, says a Stockholm dispatch received here, while another Swedish report published in a London newspaper says that the Germans are planning to construct robot bomb launching platforms on their submarines in Norway preparatory to attacks on New York, Philadelphia and other east coast cities of America.

There is no confirmation whatsoever from any other source that such preparations are being made. However, earlier, a spokesman speaking for the United States army and navy warned that robot bomb attacks made from submarines or ships might be attempted by the Germans.

Meanwhile, another Swedish dispatch, unconfirmed, says that the Germans are massing robot launching submarines and surface craft off the western coast of Norway in preparation for attacks on the United States. The report also states that the German submarines and ships would operate at a considerable distance off the shores of America.

Speaks on Future Peace

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 17.—Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, in a statement issued today declared that the future peace of the world depends on the big nations and that peace-loving nations are the ones which have the military power to suppress aggression, according to a Washington report.

Nanking Defense Body Meets

Domei

NANKING, November 18.—The Supreme National Defense Council of the National Government of China met for the first time since the death of Wang Ching-wei, the late President, the meeting was presided over by Chen Kung-po, Acting President.

NIPPON PLANE UNITS SMASHING INVADERS IN LEYTE ISLE AREA

Kamikaze Planes Lead Comrades in Attacks on Tacloban And Enemy Convoy

Special to the Nippon Times

PHILIPPINE AREA, November 18.—The Kamikaze Special Attack Corps and other Japanese Air Units of the Imperial Japanese Forces, at dawn on November 15 and 16, attacked an enemy transport convoy in the Gulf of Leyte as well as the Tacloban airfield and damaged one transport and blasted the ground facilities at several places at the air base, besides setting ablaze several places in the town of Tacloban.

Twenty B-24 bombers attacked Davao yesterday afternoon. On the morning of the same day, one B-24 bomber appeared over Legaspi.

U.S. Navy Losses Revealed

Domei

LISBON, November 17.—The loss of six American warships in the furious October 22-27 battles off the Philippines was announced by the U.S. Navy Department today, according to a Washington dispatch. The ships lost included: The aircraft carrier, Princeton, two escort carriers, Saint Lo and Gambier Bay, two destroyers, (Johnston and Hoel,) and one destroyer escort (Samuel B. Roberts). A few lesser craft also were reported lost but the number of damaged American vessels were not disclosed for security reasons, the Navy said.

Leyte Battles Continued

Closely face-to-face with the American landing troops, the Imperial Japanese Forces on Leyte [illegible] through the hilly sector west of Burauen, Jaro and Carigara in co-operation with the Air Units.

The vigorous onslaughts of the Japanese Units against the main body of the U.S. 24th Division that had advanced to the area near Rinamopoan are now being intensified. Our Land Units in this sector have already broken through the mountain pass and, after reaching the Carigara Bay area, are directing furious attacks against the American invaders.

Meanwhile, fresh reinforcements of Japanese Forces are arriving at the front.

With the landing of another two divisions on Leyte Island, on and around November 12, the U.S. troops on Leyte Island now total about seven divisions. The enemy forces have started to use the airfields at Tacloban, Burauen and San Pablo, but their activities are not lively. There are about 250 enemy planes, including large-sized machines, at these airfields.

In the Palau war zone, the Japanese Forces on Peliliu and Angaur islands are continuing to fight gallantly. On Peliliu Island, the Japanese are firmly securing their positions near Mount Oyama after adjusting the line from Mount Kansoku.

Forces in China Active

Right on the heels of the complete reduction of Kweilin and Liuchow, the two vital strongholds in Kwangsi Province, the Japanese Army Forces moved out in a speedy advance in pursuit of the shattered Chungking troops in the area west of Liuchow.

Part of the Japanese Forces on the evening of November 14 advanced to Nanhsiang, about 60 kilometers west of Liuchow, and cut off completely the path of retreat of the fleeing enemy troops.

In the meantime, other Japanese Units attacked the enemy airfield at Ishan and reduced the walled city of Ishan. Now, the Japanese are expanding their war results.

In the North Burma area as well as the Indo-Burma frontier area, the anti-Axis forces are gradually extending the sphere of their activity. On the other hand, the Japanese have completed and strengthened their plans for counter-attacks. In the Bengal Bay, a fleet of enemy warships is active in conjunction with the development of the war situation in the Philippine area.

Halmahera Air-Attacked

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, November 18.—About 20 enemy planes appeared over the northern part of Halmahera Island on Thursday afternoon.

FULL FACTS REVEALED ON STILWELL'S RECALL

He Was Eager to Fight Japanese but Chiang Was Set on Crushing Communists

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 16.—The growing tension between the United States and the Chungking Government not only over the conduct of the war but also over Chiang Kai-shek's domestic policy was disclosed by reports from India and China and other sources which also revealed the full and complicated story behind the recall of General Joseph W. Stilwell, former Commander of the U.S. Army Forces in Chungking, India and Burma, according to the Washington correspondent of the Daily Telegraph. His report follows:

"The reports now available serve to dispel the rumors which had been current for over a year that Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Commander-in-Chief in Southeast Asia, and the British Government were in some way responsible for the lack of success of the Southeast Asia campaign. Only last summer military and political commentators stated that the unfavorable situation was caused by the differences of opinion between Mountbatten on the one hand and Stilwell and Chiang Kai-shek on the other.

"The immediate events behind Stilwell's recall go back to the time when Major-General Patrick Hurley and Donald Nelson, President Roosevelt's personal envoys, went to Chungking to consult with Chiang in the middle of September. They bore a number of suggestions or, some insist, 'demands' from the President which reflected the growing apprehension in Washington over the progress of the war in China. They included: 1) that Stilwell, who about this time was raised to the rank of full general, should be made field-commander of all the Chinese and American forces; 2) that he should control the distribution of lend-lease materials in the China theater of war, and 3) that he should supervise the complete reorganization of the Chinese armies, with particular attention to be devoted to the unification of the Chungking and Communist armies. Some reports also insist that the President suggested the reorganization of Chiang's Cabinet.

A Remarkable Move

"For one ally to suggest such sweeping proposals to another appears on the surface to have been a remarkable move but in view of the special relationship between the United States and China, it was evidently hoped that they would be accepted. China's recognition as one of the 'Big Four' was due to the insistence of the United States which could therefore claim vital concern in seeing that China's efforts were of a character to bear out such a claim.

"Some stormy scenes followed the presentation of the American proposals. Finally, Chiang, while declining to reorganize his Cabinet, accepted the military proposals. One of the arguments used effectively by Hurley and Nelson in persuading the Generalissimo was that only a foreign commander could bring about the unification of the Chungking and Communist forces because of the refusal of the latter to serve under Chiang.

"When Stilwell began to put his plan for reorganizing China's military effort into effect, however, personal friction soon developed between the two men. It grew worse, and Chiang about the middle of October sent an angry message to Roosevelt demanding Stilwell's recall. He complained that Stilwell had disobeyed Chiang's orders in launching the upper Burma campaign and was responsible for the loss of American air bases in China because he kept supplies for his own use instead of sending them to the Chinese armies.

"The President, while refusing to consider the charges made against Stilwell, agreed to his withdrawal. He made it clear that the reorganization of China's war effort was now the responsibility of Chiang himself.

Possess Sharp Tongue

"Stilwell, as his nickname 'Vinegar Joe' suggests, is a man possessed of a sharp tongue. He scorns the diplomatic and polite approach and believes in coming straight to the point and saying what he thinks in salty language. His critics complain that he is a somewhat old-fashioned infantry general who does not give full recognition to the value of the air arm, a failing which led him into difficulties with his fellow American Far Eastern commander, Major-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the Fourteenth United States Army Air Force in China. His admirers on the other hand look upon him as the ablest field commander who has appeared in the Far East since Gordon.

"The Stilwell crisis must have been acute, for the announcement of his recall had been made only a week before election. Roosevelt's supporters had been making much of the fact that he was able to get along well with the other chief Allied leaders, while Thomas Dewey, Governor of New York, would be a complete stranger to them. Now, it has been revealed that Chiang and the President are at odds over basic questions of policy. At the same time doubt has been cast on the closeness of the relations between Roosevelt and Stalin by the latter's abrupt refusal to attend the Chicago Aviation Conference. If these developments had occurred earlier in the campaign, they would have been seriously embarrassing.

"The difficulties that have not been brought to light explain one of the puzzling features of the recent Quebec Conference. Although it was held mainly to plan a grand assault against Japan, there were no Chinese military representatives present. It is probable that the United States had already decided that China's assistance in such an assault would be negligible, and the main task would fall upon the United States' and British forces.

"One of the bitterest attacks on the Chungking Government printed in an American paper for many years appeared on the front page of The New York Times on October 31. It was from its former dramatic critic, Brooks Atkinson, who deserted the Broadway theater for the Far Eastern war theater some time ago and just returned from Chungking to New York.

'Aging Reactionaries'

"He described Chiang's Government as 'a group of aging reactionaries' and his administration as 'shot through with corruption and inefficiency.' He writes, 'The fundamental difference between the Generalissimo and Stilwell has been that the latter has been eager to fight the Japanese in China without delay and the Generalissimo had hoped he would not have to. Stilwell's recall represents the political triumph of a moribund anti-democratic regime that is more concerned with maintaining its political supremacy than in fighting the Japanese. Chiang apparently is reluctant to make use of his armies because he wants to save them intact for use against the Communists after Japan is defeated. The Generalissimo made no sincere attempt to arrange at least a truce with the Communists during the war."

Meanwhile, the News Chronicle correspondent in Washington reported that the opinion is growing there that the ultimate effect of Stilwell's recall will be the complete breakup of a unified command in the Far East into separate British, American and Chinese commands. It is thought that this split-up would not be altogether unwelcome in naval and military circles, and it is even suggested that every effort will be made to perpetuate the cleavage.

The Daily Herald's war correspondent who has been over two years in China and Burma reports as follows:

"The Kuomintang regime has been, and is, more concerned with the inevitable civil war than the fight against Japan. In fact, the Generalissimo and his party leaders seem primarily interested in perpetuating themselves.

"Democracy does not exist in China. There is no more effective dictatorship than that of the Kuomintang Party. There is no freedom of speech or of press. There are secret police, concentration camps and firing squads for those who dare to speak or act out of turn.

"All of these may sound strange to the American people who had thought the 'valiant' Chinese had been fighting 'heroic' battles against the Japanese for the past seven years.

"Why has not the public been kept informed? First, because of Chinese censorship; second, because Washington held out hopes that the mess could be cleaned up. Washington through Stilwell gave Chiang every assistance possible in the circumstances. I have excellent reason to believe that Stilwell was always eager to fight the Japanese in China without delay. On the other hand, the Generalissimo apparently figured that the Americans would do the job for him eventually and he could hoard most of his resources for a civil war.

"For the past two years American military and civilian observers returned to Washington with astonishing reports on the conditions in China. Early in 1933 one observer from China told me that 'only Stilwell could keep going against such obstacles.'

"He told how lend-lease material had been saved up for the civil war, how approximately 1,000 of the Generalissimo's troops were in northern China watching the Communists. He told how the Chinese in many sectors were resisting only on a token basis, how goods were passing freely in many areas between the Japanese and the Chinese, and how money seemed to exist only for the benefit of those in power.

"We correspondents knew all these things. But we could not write of them. When I arrived in China in 1942 I heard whispers that many Chinese reports were grossly exaggerated and sometimes downright false. Later, I discovered that fact for myself. Correspondents did not send reports if they detected falsehoods. But they sent those that seemed to have a semblance of truth. After all the reports were official.

"On one occasion I asked a Chinese official why a certain completely erroneous report was distributed. He just smiled and mumbled something about it being based upon 'field reports.' American military men and writers were very wary of Chinese field reports.

"The Chinese in Burma fought well principally because Stilwell was constantly on the spot to see that they fought well. When a battalion or even a company was not carrying out orders promptly, Stilwell would appear on the scene to see what was wrong. He stayed until the orders were carried out. It seemed significant then and more so now that the offensive usually slowed or halted when Stilwell was absent."

Reich Leaders Send Sympathy Messages To Mrs. Wang and Chu

Domei

NANKING, November 17.—Mrs. Wang Ching-wei, widow of the late President of the National Government of China, received from Fuehrer Adolf Hitler yesterday a personal message expressing his profound condolence and sympathy over the death of her husband and Mrs. Wang immediately dispatched today a message of thanks to the Fuehrer. It was also learned that Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister, yesterday received a similar message of condolence from Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, who on behalf of the German nation expressed deep sympathy over the death of the great Chinese leader.

SOVIET THREAT FEARED AFTER WAR BY BRITAIN

Churchill Attempting to Form 'Western Europe Bloc' as A Counter-Measure

In order to utilize France against the postwar Soviet threat, Britain is attempting to form a new "Western Europe Bloc," reported Junshiro Wakayama, Mainichi correspondent at Zurich on November 16.

The recent visit of British Prime Minister Churchill to Paris is undoubtedly one of the greatest events that have taken place recently continued the correspondent. The inclusion of France by Britain and the United States in the European Advisory Committee eloquently reveals that France is now considered a great power by Britain and the United States. Until recently the British and the Americans have been declaring repeatedly that the postwar world would be controlled by the four big nations of Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union and Chungking, and that furthermore, France's position as a big nation had ended forever.

But now Chungking has been excluded from the four big nations, and has been replaced by France. Believing in the possibility of maintaining its traditional policy of a balance of power in postwar Europe, Britain hopes to form a "Western Europe Bloc" with Britain, Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Luxemburg and possibly Norway in order to meet the postwar threat of the Soviets. Thus, according to this plan, the "Western Europe Bloc" will be more than an alliance.

"Two conclusion can be drawn from the present war," emphasized the Times, London in connection with this question. "The first is that the responsibility Britain bears in Europe is more automatic and wider in scope than generally considered," the Times said, "and the second is that the British responsibility must be extended to all nations in western Europe. It will be impossible to guarantee security after the war without a perfect joint military organization and plan with common military strength and bases."

Thus, it can be clearly seen that Britain intends to create a balance of power to counteract the Soviet influence in Europe. According to neutral observers, Prime Minister Churchill succeeded in attaining his object to a certain extent on his recent trip to Paris, said the Mainichi correspondent.

Grigg Rejects Proposal

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 16.—Suggestions by several members of Parliament to raise the minimum age for members of the armed forces serving overseas to 18 were rejected by Secretary of State for War Sir James Grigg, according to a London dispatch. The Minister said, "At present not a single young man under 19 years is serving in the Indian army, or under the Southeastern Asia command, but the adoption of the proposal would reduce the number of members of the armed forces trained for such service so much that the important requirements of the British armies in fighting the German armies at present could not be met."

Fuehrer's Headquarters

November 17

Greater London and the Antwerp area were again subjected to our V-1 and V-2 fire.

Preceded by heavy bombing raids, the third battle at Aachen began yesterday between Geilenkirchen and the Huertgen forest. Intercepted by heavy defense fire from all our arms, the bulk of the attacking enemy formations was checked before reaching our main fighting positions. Only east of Geilenkirchen and at Stolberg did the Americans in some sectors succeed in entering our positions but within a few hours of fighting they lost 29 tanks on a narrow front where the battle is continuing.

In the Metz area, the enemy continued his attacks without achieving substantial successes however. An enemy fighting group was encircled at Gravelotte and relief attacks were smashed. Our troops fighting in Lorraine, destroyed 52 enemy scouting tanks on November 14 and 15 according to reports received today. Between Blamont and Raon l'Etape, the pressure of American regiments against our positions continues while the French formations, advancing along the upper Doubs, were stopped.

After a lengthy lull, local fighting developed on the Ligurian coast in central Italy and enemy battalions attacking at Gallicano were warded off by our Alpine troops or thrown back in counter-thrusts. Prisoners were taken when numerous thrusts by the British 8th Army between Modigliana and the Adriatic coast were successfully repelled.

In southern Hungary, repeated Soviet attacks from the Danube bridgehead at Batina were smashed while the enemy attempts at crossing the river were foiled by our Luftwaffe. East of Budapest, south of the Matra Mountains and in the Miskolc plain, the defense battle grew to utmost ferocity. German and Hungarian formations launched a counter-attack against the enemy forces which broke in at various points and on the whole the Soviet attacks were frustrated.

Strong formations of bombers, battle planes and night battleplanes supported the army formations and destroyed the enemy supply columns particularly at Kecskemet. On the remaining Eastern Front no fighting of importance took place.

Anglo-American terror planes raided places close to the front in the western fighting area. The residential quarters of Munich and Innsbruck were bombed and valuable cultural monuments were destroyed particularly in Munich where the population suffered losses. Our air defenses down 36 Anglo-American aircraft including five which were shot down by Italian fighters.

AID TO BRITAIN DISCUSSED

Morgenthau Admits U.S., British Officials Conferring

Domei

LISBON, November 16.—United States and British officials are discussing plans for furnishing Great Britain with lend-lease material after the end of the war in Europe, Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of Treasury, said in his first press conference since October 24, according to a Washington dispatch.

Morgenthau said that discussions with the British officials centered on "phase two" of the lend-lease covering the dispatch of munitions and materials of war to British in return for war support in the Pacific. He stressed that loans to Britain by the United States had not been discussed as inferred by certain quarters since the administration was not authorized to make such loans without consent by Congress.

He stated that he had asked the Congressional committees concerned with international stabilization and reconstruction of bank legislation what would be the most appropriate time for public hearings on this matter, but had not yet received an answer.

Morgenthau's statement was made apparently to refute the statement in yesterday's Wall Street Journal which spoke of an American loan to Britain. Nevertheless, American financial circles are reported to be opposed not only a loan to Britain but also to the extension of the lend-lease contract with Britain after the termination of the European war.

2 POWERS CAJOLE FRANCE

British and Soviet Plans for Regime Differ

Domei

BERLIN, November 16.—The purpose of the visit to Paris by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, was to incorporate de Gaullist France into the British conception of Europe while the purpose of General de Gaulle's invitaton to Premier Josef Stalin is to pave the way for the incorporation of France into the Soviet conception of Europe, declares the Auslands Informationsdienst. The Journal added that both ways would be detached from the only combination able to guarantee her future, namely Franco-German collaboration.

The second problem which Stalin is sure to discuss with de Gaulle is the status of the French Communists. More than once has the Soviet Government sacrificed Communist parties abroad temporarily if the situation demanded this. The dilemma facing de Gaulle today is the prospect of becoming a foreign political henchman of Moscow or remain a prisoner of the Moscow-controlled French Communists.

The way in which the big anti-Axis countries are handling de Gaulle after his assumption to power gives an indication of the future relations among the three nations.

MENACE OF BOLSHEVISM REITERATED BY GOEBBELS

Accuses Kremlin of Using 'Trojan Horse' Methods to Bolshevize Foreign Countries

Domei

BERLIN, November 16.—Only the existence of the German army is saving Europe from anarchy and chaos for which the Soviets are aiming and systematically preparing, declared Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda and National Enlightenment, in his latest contribution to Das Reich in which he accuses the Kremlin of employing "Trojan Horse" methods in its attempts to Bolshevize foreign countries.

"We are surprised that Sweden and Switzerland," Dr. Goebbels points out, "are so deeply shocked at a development which is hardly surprising. It was the Stockholm press which months ago encouraged the Finns to knuckle down to the Soviets. What gives this same press the courage today to express its dismay at the drama of the Finnish people which had to be expected according to the situation?

"If Switzerland believed that it could place itself on the firm ground of reality by asking the Kremlin for a resumption of diplomatic relations, the Soviet answer has taught her that Moscow divides the world into Bolshevist and non-Bolshevist spheres, and that it is only possible to belong to either the one or the other.

Soviet Booty Is Europe

"The facts are very simple. Moscow is out for robbery and the Soviet booty is Europe. According to the Kremlin's wishes not a single country is to be spared.

"It is entirely useless for the leading bourgeois circles to try to flatter the Kremlin by making declarations of loyalty. King Michael of Rumania must submissively bow to the mob at Bucharest unleashed by the Soviets. He will be forced bit by bit to give up his crown until he, too, one day will be a king without a country.

"President Field Marshal Karl von Mannerheim of Finland is forced to hand the gallant generals of the Finnish army who have won such glorious victories, over to the Soviets as so-called war criminals. Since the Iranian Government refused to grant the Soviet Union oil concessions in the country, the mob, mobilized by the Soviets, raises its ugly head in the streets of the Iranian cities and demands the resignation of the Government.

"As far as Poland is concerned, the Kremlin officially demands only the Curzon Line as the new border; unofficially, however, it has founded the Lublin Committee which is composed exclusively of Moscow-bound elements, and which has no other task than to dance to the time of the Kremlin. This is going on strictly within the stipulations of the Atlantic Charter with little noise or fuss, and in such a way as to make it appear the most natural thing in the world.

"This method, however, is slowly undermining Europe. The results of this development are not so alarming as its causes. One can imagine how far this work would have progressed if large parts, or even the whole of the German Reich had fallen into Soviet hands. Even only a temporary slackening of the power of resistance of the German armies will have the most fearful results for all European countries.

Ignore Haakon's Appeal

"What, for instance, can one say to the radio address of King Haakon of Norway in which he welcomes the entering of the Soviets as 'liberators' and appeals to his people to receive them accordingly? These same people are leaving the country with all they can carry, following on the heels of the German troops which were represented to them by the enemy as 'suppressers.' The Norwegians are thus disapproving the words of their own king in a silent demonstration motivated by their own better judgment.

"At the same time the Finnish Home Minister warns national Finland against protecting itself against the Bolshevization of the country which is slowly but surely spreading. He states with unsurpassable servility that the Finnish people, renowned for their stubbornness and tenacity, should make themselves agreeable to the Soviets who are dismembering Finland. If the leading people of Finland had only put a fraction of this tenacity and stubbornness to the use of Finland's defense, Marshal Mannerheim today would not be forced to dissolve the organizations of Finnish resistance, would not be compelled to deliver its most meritorious generals as so-called war criminals to the mercy of the Soviets, and would not have to accept as members of his Cabinet released prisoners who formerly filled the penitentiaries.

"The Kremlin is thus making Finland ripe for the final Bolshevist onslaught which will be delivered in keeping with Moscow's time-table."

MAKING SWEDISH REPORT

Envoy Thomsen Back in Berlin to Clarify Situation

Domei

BERLIN, November 16.—Hans Thomsen, German Minister to Sweden, arrived today in Berlin to report on the German-Swedish relations to his home Government. He will shortly return to Stockholm.

The reasons for this trip are fairly clear in recalling the German statement issued a few days ago in reply to the violent Swedish press campaign against individual German-Swedish border incidents.

Moreover, Sweden protested against the German extension of the war zone in the Baltic—a protest which is described as unjustified by the Reich Government. This Swedish problem is getting no attention in the German press after Minister Dr. Paul Schmidt's statement on the border incidents was published by all the Wednesday's morning papers.

FALL OF KWEILIN STIRS CHUNGKING-YENAN RIFT

Armed Clashes Reported in Border Districts With Heavy Casualties on Both Sides

Domei

PEKING, November 17.—With the fall of Kweilin the conflict between the Chungking and Yenan regimes has been aggravated, resulting in armed clashes.

According to reports which reached here recently, the Yenan regime upon receipt of the news of the fall of Kweilin, immediately issued an order blaming Chungking for the reduction of the walled town and demanding the abolition of the Chungking dictatorial administration in order to form a united front against the Japanese Forces. At the same time, leaflets attacking Chungking for the loss of Kweilin were distributed through the Shansi-Chahar-Hopeh and Shansi-Hopeh-Shantung-Honan border areas. The activities of the Chiehfang Pao and Hsinko Pao, Yenan organs, have become vigorous, bitterly condemning Chungking for the fall of Kweilin.

Meanwhile, armed clashes occurred between Chungking troops and the 19th and 21st corps of the New Fourth Army of the Yenan regime, which had been attempting to penetrate southward from the Shantung-Soochow-Honan-Anhwei border. The Yenan troops retreated, but again reinforced by cavalrymen launched counter-thrusts, causing heavy casualties on both sides.

In Hulin and Fuku in Shensi Province and its vicinity, skirmishes took place between the Communist combined forces in Suyuan, Shansi, Shensi, Kansu and Ningsia Provinces and the Chungking 22nd Army in the 8th War Zone. Also in the Anhwei and Kiangsu areas, the Chungking troops and the New Fourth Army fought for aid from the farmers there.

With the progress of the continental operation, the differences between Chungking and Yenan have been thus greatly intensified.

INDIA CHANGING, GIFF SAYS

Turning Her Back Toward Europe, Noted U.S. Commentator Warns

Domei

LISBON, November 16.—William Giff, the noted American commentator on international problems, in his new book entitled "Gentleman Speaks of Peace" which came out on November 14 pointed out the fact that India is turning her back toward Europe. He stated as follows:

"A most important phenomenon that is arising from the present chaotic condition of the world is the fact that India is turning her back toward Europe. From the poverty, ignorance, corruption and grievance that are torturing the Indian masses has sprung up an Oriental radicalism and its power is daily becoming augmented. The days of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a socialist, who was several years ago regarded as an instigator of struggle, have already gone, not to mention the mild-faction led by Tej Bahadur Sapru. It is mistaken to think that India cannot become a bellicose nation because she is not at present bellicose.

"The Indian people are entertaining a sense of hatred against the Anglo-Saxons' imperialism, and this sense of hatred is very strong. The Indian masses have proved by themselves in the present war that they are superior soldiers. Indian political circles believe that should Subhas Chandra Bose return to India, he would be able to muster, under his command, far powerful strength than any other Indian political leader. In fact, Mr. Bose, spurred by the British policy, is talking about a new era now being faced by India with magnetic words."

CHURCHILL URGES JEWS TO ERADICATE TERRORISM

Australia Refuses Permission To Establish Jewish Settlement in Kimberley

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 17.—Calling on the Jews in Palestine to stamp out terrorism, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in the House of Commons, today, declared that the primary responsibility rested with the Palestine authorities, according to a London report.

Churchill said that the executive of the Jewish Agency had already called on the community in Palestine to drive out the members of the terrorist gang, to deprive them of all refuge and shelter and to resist their threats and to eradicate their terrorist organization.

Australia Bans Jews

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 17.—Permission to establish a Jewish settlement in Kimberley in northwest Australia has been refused by the Departmental Committee for Immigration in its advice to the Federal Government, it was stated in the Australian capital yesterday, according to a Canberra dispatch.

Opposes Army's Reduction

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 17.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill rejected the proposal to reduce the size of British armies overseas, according to a United Press report from London. Moreover, he proposed a plan of limited home leaves for soldiers of all services in distant lands.

May Reconsider Position

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 17.—"The murder of Lord Moyne, British Resident Minister in the Middle East, has affected no one more strongly than men like myself who in the past have been consistent friends of the Jews and constant builders of their future," declared Prime Minister Winston Churchill in a statement in the House of Commons, according to the British News Service.

"If our dreams for Zionism," continued Churchill, "are to end in the smoke of assassins' pistols and our endeavors for its future are counteracted by a new set of gangsters, many like myself will have to reconsider their position."

According to Churchill's report, many persons suspected of active participation in terrorist activities, have been arrested and 25 persons were deported on October 19 from a certain country where their presence had only led to increased insecurity. Since then numerous further arrests have been made including those of wanton terrorists.

Questioned as to whether the two assassins in question would be tried by a military or civil court, Churchill replied: "I do not care to answer this question officially since those two men come under Egyptian authority and the crime was committed in Egypt. I have no doubt that judicial proceedings will be taken with all dispatch and due justice. The question has also arisen whether the two are not deserters from the armed forces in Palestine. If such proves to be the case, it will pass into the hands of the British military authorities and they will be court martialled."

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FINNISH CABINET CHANGED

Paasikivi Named New Premier; Enckell Retains Foreign Post

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 17.—Twice-beaten Finland swung farther into the Soviet orbit with the formation of a new Cabinet headed by Premier Juho Paasikivi, formerly Premier and leader of Finland's peace negotiations with the Soviet Union after the winter war of 1939 and 1940, who succeeds Urho Castren, whose regime had been criticized by the Soviet newspapers for its handling of the Soviet-Finnish armistice problems, according to a Helsinki dispatch.

In the new Cabinet, Carl Enckell remains as Foreign Minister as well as Lieutenant General Karl Rudolph Walden who will keep his post as Minister of Defense and Kaarlo Hillila who remains as Home Minister. Urho Kekkonen is the new Minister of Justice and the new Finance Minister is Dr. J. Helo while Eero Vuori, Trade Union leader, is the Minister of Communications.

WELLES URGES WATCHING OF SOVIET'S OIL MOVES

Avers Moscow's Attitude Toward Iranian Oil Concessions Is Significant

Domei

LISBON, November 16.—The United States should pay keen attention to the attitude shown by the Soviet Government toward Iranian oil concessions as it indicates the trend of Soviet diplomatic policy in the future, declared Sumner Welles, former United States Undersecretary of State, in a radio broadcast on Wednesday evening, according to a New York report.

"Regarding the question of the oil concessions in Iran, there is a vast difference between the attitude of the United States and Britain and the demand of the Soviet Union." Welles said. "The Soviet demand to Iran must be said to be fairly forceful. For instance, among the terms the Soviet Government proposed to the Iranian Government, there is no mention whatever of the amount to be paid to Iran or other concrete counter-supply for the surrender of the oil mining rights.

"Of course the Soviet Union may demand goodwill of its neighboring countries but that does not mean that all neighboring countries should be at the mercy of the Soviet Union. It is necessary for the United States at this moment to show clearly that the diplomatic policy of the United States to maintain the independence of all nations is not merely an empty expression."

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Bencoolen, Bukit-Tinggi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Lho-Seumawe, Medan, Padang, Pekanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Pematang-Siantar, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
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CHOU URGES ALL CHINESE TO CONTINUE PEACE DRIVE

Tells People to Work for Unification of China as Desired By Late President

Domei

NANKING, November 18.—Chou Fo-hai, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Yuan of the National Government of China, greatly lamented the death of President Wang Ching-wei, and urged the entire Chinese public to make effort to carry out the peace movement in accordance with the wish of the late President, in his radio address from the Nanking Central Broadcasting Station at 9 p.m. Friday.

"The death of President Wang Ching-wei has plunged the entire people of China to the depth of sorrow and, as a comrade in the peace movement, I have no word to fully express my lamentation," he said.

"It was in the spring of the thirteenth year of the Chinese Republic, or 1924, that I first met the late President. At that time, already the Kuomintang-Communist cooperation was effected, and leaders of the Chinese Communist Party all joined the Kuomintang.

"Mao Tse-tung also joined the Party and became the secretary of the Propaganda Section. One day I was talking with Mao Tse-tung at the Kuomintang Office in Shanghai, and there came in a gentleman. Mao Tse-tung introduced me to that gentleman who happened to be Mr. Wang Ching-wei. Thus I came to know the late President.

"Twenty years have passed since that time, and in the meanwhile I learned much from him, and accompanied him on his trip to Japan. When President Wang became ill and went to Japan for medical treatment, I lost my guide, and felt much like a ship without a rudder. The President died and left me alone. My thoughts are all confused, and I do not know how to express my sentiment.

"But what I wish to tell the people of China today is that the late President was a faithful follower of the Father of the Republic, and observed the Three People's Principles in the spirit of "Trust, Love and Service." The present peace movement has its foundation in the People's Three Principles. The late President believed that the principle of the Father of the Chinese Republic was an ideal, faith and strength.

"If we recognize the peace movement as an ideal for saving the nation, there will arise faith and strength. We do not depend upon the peace movement, but on the movement of faith. A small group of men who left Chungking have depended on the faith that is called the peace movement. It is due to the lack of our strength that the movement to establish the nation by peaceful means has not yet succeeded. The President who guided and encouraged us is no more.

"But if we give our best efforts for the present peace movement with conviction, following the wish of the late President, the unification of China will undoubtedly be accomplished. We must succeed in the work that was left unfinished by the late President, and console his spirit by accomplishing the unification of China."

REPORTS ON NEW MEDICINE

Hosoya Says Penicillin Can Be Produced in Big Quantities

Penicillin, the marvel medicine of the age, can be produced in large quantities, according to the report of Professor Shogo Hosoya of the Institute of Research on Infectious Diseases, made at the Institute's auditorium on Thursday afternoon.

Discovered in our country, penicillin has brought epochal results in the military field and, since February of this year, experiments have been pushed forcefully by a committee comprised of experts from the Japanese medical, pharmaceutical and agricultural quarters, with the Army Medical School acting as the main pivot.

The marvelous disinfecting power of penicillin has no equal in other drugs. It may be produced in large quantities because there is an abundance of raw material for its manufacture as emphatically stressed in Professor Hosoya's report.

Munitions Ministry Changes

In the personnel changes announced by the Ministry of Munitions on Saturday, Hidezo Yamada, secretary of the Ministry assigned to service in the General Mobilization Bureau, has been appointed Director of the Science Bureau; Yoji Minobe, Director of the Machinery Bureau, has been made head of the Second Section of the General Mobilization Bureau concurrent with his present post and Takashi Yamaguchi has been appointed head of the Third Section of the General Mobilization Bureau.

Japan's Navy Strips Its Decks for Action; Story of Naval Battle Off P.I. Described

By M. NAKAJIMA and S. YOSHINO
Of the Military Press Corps

ON BOARD A TASK UNIT WARSHIP.—The unparalleled death-defying assaults made by the Japanese Fleet which sank or damaged more than 60 enemy warships, including aircraft carriers and battleships, in the Gulf of Leyte, the Philippines, is the manifestation of the great striking power of the Japanese Navy that had been stored up for just such an opportunity. There is none among the 100,000,000 people of the nation who is not deeply impressed by this breathtaking achievement.

But, behind such a glorious war result, there lies a story of grim sacrifice, for the Japanese Fleet which sank two of the enemy's regular aircraft carriers, also lost one carrier which had participated in past victories. Moreover, many brave Japanese officers and men sacrificed their lives to become guardian spirits of the Empire.

We witnessed the actual battle on board a warship attached to the Task Unit and were impressed to the point of tears when we saw the gallant fighting put up by the Japanese officers and men, who in some cases fought to the last. Really, they fought exceedingly well. In the following, we recall the great Naval Battle of the Philippines.

Order for Action Issued

Finally, the long-awaited order for action was issued. We shall never forget the radiant joy and the tension that prevailed on board the warship at that time. We had witnessed the patience and endurance shown by those men in their daily round of strenuous training and drilling in preparation for the day of action in battle. And so, the day that had so patiently waited for had at last arrived! With the order to clear the decks for action, all the officers and men on board the Japanese warships rushed to fulfil their assigned tasks.

Munitions and other necessary war materials were brought up to the deck and hammocks were rolled and piled up at exposed places as defense barriers. Articles not required for battle action and inflammable matter were stored away or cast into the sea.

The warships began to assemble at the anchoring place. There could be seen among the many craft a certain aircraft carrier, a veteran of many battles, well known to the Americans!

In the afternoon, a signal went up on the bridge of the flagship calling all the commanders of the warships to assemble for instructions. It was not long before all the commanders had gathered round their Commander-in-Chief. During the conference, a tense atmosphere prevailed.

Eventually, the staff officer returned to our craft from the flagship; there was a set, determined expression on his face as he strode toward the Staff Officer's room. Soon, in the War Room, an officer explained the outline of the strategy to be followed. He said:

Will Smash Enemy

"The enemy has carried out a landing operation in the Leyte Gulf area. A powerful task force divided into several units is protecting the landing troops, the enemy had received great damage in the aerial battle east of Taiwan but he has decided to invade the Philippines depending on his great material power. By taking advantage of this good opportunity we will smash the enemy with one stroke, with the Japanese Fleet and the land-based Air Units and Army Forces acting in close cooperation. The main units of the fleet and the other units will depart on X day and will attack the enemy in the vicinity of Leyte Bay at early dawn on X day."

All the men were greatly impressed. A death-defying attack against the enemy with our main naval strength! Our battleships with their heavy guns roaring and attacking the enemy position in broad daylight! The human-bullet tactics that transcend everything and which can only be carried out by the Japanese! And above all, a battle that will reveal the striking power of the Japanese Navy that had been stored up patiently for the past two years!

Continuing, the officer further stated:

"The duty of the men of our Task Unit is to protect the movement of the main Unit, prevent the southern advance of the enemy, and to smash him by dashing ourselves bodily against his forces when the opportunity presents itself. You are instructed to fight to achieve these aims as long the there remains a single ship, a single plane and a single shell. That is the order of our Commander-in-Chief."

What a glorious mission! It means a face-to-face fight with the powerful task force of the enemy. The fate of the entire fleet hinges on the success of our operations. We are prepared for many sacrifices that will be made unostentatiously. At this moment when the future of our Empire depends upon the outcome of the battle, all are burning with a fervent desire to die in action for the Empire, with the traditional spirit of the Navy and for the honor of the Task Unit.

Suddenly, the roar of guns echoed and re-echoed over the assembled fleet and the flashes of guns split the darkness as the warships, on the eve of their departure for the battle area, went through their final drilling.

In the officer's room a dinner was held to celebrate in advance the coming victory. Following an address by X X Rear-Admiral who prayed for the success of all the officers and men who were to participate in the decisive battle, dishes such as dried chestnuts, dried cuttle-fish and sea-bream as well as sake were served. From the sailors' room came lively laughter from the sailors who had just come from an inspection. X X Lieutenant, who is specially good in drawing Dharma, was making ceremonial tea.

Perfect Weather Prevailed

Perfect autumnal weather prevailed the following day; ideal weather for setting out for action. The signal lights of comrade warships flickered now and then, and in a rigid calmness, preparations for the final assault were carried out.

With the blowing of bugles, the naval ensigns were hoisted on all the war vessels. Before the miniature shrine inside the warship, which was brightly lit by candles, was seen a young sailor offering a reverent and long prayer. A bugle announcing "Ready to Leave Port" was sounded. With this signal, aircraft carriers and battleships, following after X X flagship, formed a single line. Off we go! The men aboard X X warship, in the distance, were waving their caps. Standing on the bridge, we turned back to see the island where we had spent the night.

With the aim to crush the enemy, our task force went straight southward. The fine weather changed and thick clouds hung over the sea; a cold rain struck the decks of the warship. As I stood on the bridge, a seamen wearing a southwester was standing like a statue. Another seaman with binoculars gripped in his hands, was standing at attention. These seamen were, in turn, keeping vigilance. The fleet, guarding against enemy submarines and fighting against high seas, was forging ahead.

A plane appeared from among the rain clouds; it was a scout plane which had hopped off from the aircraft carrier at dawn in order to find the enemy. We could see through our binoculars the men of the ground crew who hastily assemble as soon as the aircraft made a landing. I was deeply struck by the strenuous efforts of the pilots and the mechanics in their task of caring for their planes.

Toward noon, a bugle announcing "Take to the Position!" was sounded. The track of an enemy torpedo had been discovered near XX aircraft carrier. The fleet immediately went into a zigzag movement. The tremendous explosive sound of depth-charges reached our ears as our destroyers cut through the waves.

Then, in came the reports on the enemy's movements around the Philippines. A report reached us, saying, "The enemy has effected a new landing in the neighborhood of Leyte Gulf and is fighting with our land units. A powerful enemy task force, in several groups, is operating in the area east of the Philippines."

'Spearhead' Unit Departs

What should finally come has come! While awaiting the order to attack the enemy, we heard of the departure for attack of our "spearhead" unit. The time for an unprecedented assault on the enemy is imminent!

By order of the commander, naval callisthenics were held on the bridge while at a corner of the turret, seamen off duty were seen playing quoits.

Birds of the South with which we were not familiar often flew over the bridge. Our fleet headed southward, enveloped in veils of fog.

It was quite a few days already since we started on the expedition and we found the color of the sea changed. From the hue of the sea water, we were able to know in which direction the fleet was advancing. The large warship we were on board slowly cut through the waves and large numbers of dolphins were seen fleeing from the course of the fleet.

By that time, the fleet had taken precautionary measures against enemy submarine attacks on many occasions. At a certain hour of the morning, enemy submarines were detected. The Japanese squadron was fully prepared for submarine attacks; it was even anxious to meet the underseacraft in a combat.

At a certain hour, that day, the whole Naval Units received instructions from the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet exhorting them to annihilate the enemy. Incidentally, the Extraordinary Grand Autumn Festival of the Yasukuni Shrine fell on that day. At 8:45 a.m., a ceremony was held on board every warship, with all men at their combat posts. It was an exceedingly impressive sight to see the officers and men bowing low in the direction of Tokyo while the Navy band played the awe-inspiring strains of "Mizuku Kabane."

Our Air Units were continuing their vigorous activities in defiance of inclement weather, achieving impressive war results. The enemy task force appeared to be advancing northward and we felt the "calm before the storm."

"Those off duty should sleep their full time to store up energy," the Deputy Commander ordered the crew. I saw peaceful expressions on the faces of the officers and men sleeping a sound sleep. Starting this day, "combat-time meals" were served. The drills were being carried on with growing intensity.

(To Be Continued)

Press Comments

November 18, 1944

RELATIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND BURMA

TOKYO SHIMBUN—With the end of the rainy season in the Burma fighting area, and judging from the latest aspects of the Philippine war situation, it is probable that the Anglo-American design of resuming a big offensive in Southeastern Asia is steadily ripening. Probably Burma will be turned into the chief theater of war and the fighting there will become the fiercest in that area since the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia.

This means an added burden on the people of Burma. Accordingly, it goes without saying that our assistance to and cooperation with that country should be all the more strengthened in the future. Our two countries must share what they have and in close cooperation fight to the last.

With the present visit of Dr. Ba Maw as the turning point, our official and private circles should make added efforts to render the best service to his country. The present war is a war for the completion of Burma's independence. The close and intimate relations existing between Burma and Japan no longer admit of any room for such things as so-called diplomatic language.

OMERO TO PAY HOMAGE

Will Visit Graves of Famous Byakko-Tai in Wakamatsu

Colonel Omero Principini, Italian Charge d'Affaires, is expected to leave here on November 24 for Wakamatsu, Fukushima Prefecture, to pay homage at the graves of the heroic members of the Byakko-Tai band who demonstrated their unswerving loyalty to the lord of the Aizu Clan by resisting the Government forces to the last man at the time of the Meiji Restoration.

Colonel Principini will be accompanied by his daughter, Lieutenant-General Kanetsugu Muro, Jintaro Mizuno, a member of the House of Peers, and four others. A commemorative lecture meeting will be held at Wakamatsu on November 25 at which Lieutenant-General Muro and Mr. Mizuno will speak. The Italian Charge d'Affaires is expected to visit the tombs of the Byakko-Tai on November 25 and return to Tokyo, the same day.

3 ARMY HEROES PROMOTED

Arai, Moriyama, Koga Are Given Rank of Major-General

Colonels Taiji Arai, Matsujiro Moriyama, and Yoroku Koga have been posthumously promoted to the rank of major-general, the War Ministry announced on Saturday.

Hailing from Chiba Prefecture, the late Major-General Arai, as a staff officer of the Eastern Army Headquarters, was killed in action on August 18 this year while he was at the front in the Southern Regions.

The late Major-General Moriyama, a native of Yamaguchi Prefecture, was killed in action at the front on September 26 this year. He had been serving as a Unit Commander since January last year.

The late Major-General Koga, who had been in the Southern Regions as a Staff Officer attached to the Kurume Divisional Headquarters since January 1939, died of illness at the front on October 27 this year.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Miss Lily Summers, the teacher of English is now settled in her new house at No. 25 Omote-cho, Daimachi, Akasaka and will be pleased to receive pupils of any nationality for English.

Please apply to the above address.

Kamikaze Units Will Continue to Attack Until No Enemy Vessel Remains Afloat

By S. ONODA
Of the Military Press Corps

ADVANCE BASE IN THE PHILIPPINE AREA, November 14.—Patiently biding their time, the 10 units of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps of the Imperial Japanese Navy struck the enemy at the right moment in the Philippine area and sunk or damaged eight aircraft carriers and two battleships. These heroes who gave their lives for their country will be followed by many others until the enemy is completely crushed.

Since the outset of the Philippine operation, I have been able to associate closely with the members of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps. The following fragments selected from my diary in which I have recorded the daily lives of the heroes will, I hope, revive the memory of the gallant fighting men ever more clearly to our minds.

Faithfully living up to the tradition of the Japanese Navy that training should be carried out in the same spirit as actual combat, the men of the Combat Units are undergoing rigorous training day in and day out. Our airmen are daily engaged in practice aboard fighter planes. Some of them are reported to be credited with more than 1,000 flying hours. The instructors are all veteran fighting men who participated in the aerial combats over the Solomon Islands, New Guinea, Saipan, Peliliu and Yap Islands in the South Pacific area. I was astounded by the strenuous training of our airmen.

When the enemy aircraft began to appear frequently over the Philippines, I asked a certain Deputy-Commander why our planes allowed the enemy machines to act so impudently before our eyes. With a grin the Deputy-Commander replied, "Just wait and see. Very soon you will witness something." Amid the deafening explosions of bombs dropped by the enemy planes, we impatiently waited for that which the Deputy-Commander had promised us.

Rendered Outstanding Service

First-Lieutenant E is a veteran airman who rendered outstanding services in the air combats over Midway, the Coral Sea, and the Solomons area. First-Lieutenant K, who was a classmate at the Naval Academy of First-Lieutenant Yukio Seki, Commander of the Shikishima Unit, is credited with 28 B-24 bombers downed within the short period of only 10 days. First-Lieutenant S also was a fearless fighter who headed the Units which met the enemy task force in the Philippine area on October 21 and 22 and scored such brilliant results as the damaging of two large-sized enemy aircraft carriers, the setting ablaze of enemy planes on the decks of two medium-sized aircraft carriers, and the damaging of one cruiser of the A type. First-Lieutenant S later met a valiant death in the Aerial Battle Off Taiwan, and undoubtedly his death heightened the fighting morale of the Combat Units.

As Unit commanders, First-Lieutenants Seki, Y and H all patiently awaited the proper time to strike the enemy. Together with their subordinates, they contrived plans to score sure hits on the enemy forces. The time has come at last when they can follow Rear-Admiral Masafumi Arima who led his Units in the ramming action against the enemy forces in the Philippine area to meet a heroic death in action.

In order to get a footing in one corner of Leyte Island in the central Philippines, the enemy brought his task force nearer to the eastern waters of the Philippines. November 15! This was the day for the take-off of the commanding plane on which was Rear-Admiral Masafumi Arima, Commander of the Naval Combat Unit. He was looked upon as a kindly father by all members of the Combat Corps. The escorts were the crack planes of XX Combat Unit. On this day Lieutenant E was in command of the first attack. In the second attack in the afternoon the same Combat Unit left the base charged with the heavy responsibility of escorting the commanding plane.

Kuno Sees Action

In this attack, all the men were witnesses to the daring self-ramming of the commanding plane against the enemy's regular carrier. Sub-Lieutenant Yoshitane Kuno, who later commanded the Yamato Unit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps, saw the whole scene even as he exchanged fire with an enemy Grumman. After he had made his report at the base, Sub-Lieutenant Kuno said:

"Our Commander, whom we respected and loved, himself furnished an example by plunging his plane onto the enemy carrier and meeting a gallant death together with the enemy ship. To us subordinates, it is a priceless lesson taught us with the Rear-Admiral's own life. I now fully comprehend the Rear-Admiral's words when he told us that a single victory is worth more than a hundred arguments. We, too, shall do the same."

The determination voiced by Sub-Lieutenant Kuno, a former Yokaren student, also expressed the spirit of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps which were soon to come into existence. The general nomenclature of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps was given by the Commander of the Air Corps at the base on October 31 at the initiative of the entire corps whose members were resolved to ram themselves against the enemy. Each Unit further received the names of Shikishima, Yamato, Kikusui, Wakazakura, Hazakura and Hatsuzakura.

Neither orders were issued nor volunteers called for, but the men manning the planes and the commanding officers were one in heart in the conviction that the right time had arrived for a display of the supreme spirit of loyalty. The men of the Naval Air Corps in the Philippines area rushed to join the Kamikaze Corps. The Baika and Sakon Units were next organized.

On November 25 the Shikishima and Kikusui Units left the base on a task from which there was no return. The following day the Yamato Unit took off from the base. This Unit was comprised of 12 men led by Sub-Lieutenant Kuno. The remaining Units also swarmed over Leyte Gulf and the eastern waters of the Philippines. A veritable typhoon, these Units spelled havoc and destruction for the enemy forces in the Philippine theater of war. The ramming attack of the Kamikaze Special Attack Corps will continue until not a single enemy ship remains.

YANAI OF FOREIGN OFFICE HEADS TREATIES BUREAU

Former Minister to Colombia Served in Various Posts in Asia and Europe

Hisao Yanai, former Minister to Colombia, has been appointed Director of the Treaties Bureau of the Foreign Office, it was announced on Saturday.

Born in Tokyo in 1895, Mr. Yanai was graduated from the Law Department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1919. He was dispatched to Thailand the same year as probationary diplomat and thenceforth, served in France in 1920, in Belgium in 1921 and in Brazil in 1922. He was appointed Foreign Office secretary in the Asiatic Affairs Bureau in 1924. Later, he was dispatched to France in 1927 and was appointed a member of the committee for the Peace Treaty in January 1929. In August the same year, Mr. Yanai was named as a member of the Japanese delegation to the conference regarding German reparations held at the Hague.

Mr. Yanai was appointed Consul in Mukden in 1931 and Chief of the Third Section of the Asiatic Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office in July, the next year. In June 1934, he became Chief of the Third Section of the East Asiatic Affairs Bureau and served in the Japanese Embassy in Berlin from 1936 to 1938. During this period, he was appointed Embassy Counselor. In 1938, he served in Geneva as Assistant Secretary-General of the Secretariat of the International Conference.

In June 1940, Mr. Yanai was appointed Chief of the Economic Affairs Department of the Asia Development Board and in December the same year was made Minister Plenipotentiary to Colombia, assuming the concurrent ministership in Ecuador. He returned to Japan by the exchange boat Conte Verde, in August 1942, and since then has been a member of the Foreign Office War Inquiry Commission.

Essay Winners Announced

Domei

DJAKARTA, November 17.—Mr. Hadikoesoemo, 25, tailor of Semarang Province, and Mr. Moeradi, 28, member of the Publicity Section of the Djogjakarta Sultanate Affaires Office, won the first and second prizes respectively in the essay contest held under the sponsorship of the Culture Center commemorating the [illegible] anniversary of the [illegible] Declaration of Greater East Asia.

Nishimura for Hanoi Post

Kumao Nishimura, an Embassy Counselor, has been appointed Consul-General and assigned to service in Hanoi, it was announced by the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs on Saturday.

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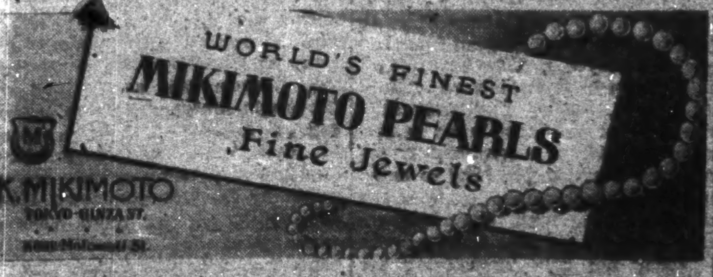

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